

San Marcos Free Press.

I. H. JULIAN,

"Prove All Things; Hold Fast that which is Good."

PROPRIETOR.

VOL. VII.

SAN MARCOS, HAYS CO., TEXAS, FEBRUARY 16, 1878.

NO. 15.

Free Press.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

ISAAC H. JULIAN,

To whom all Letters should be Addressed.

OFFICE—South side of Plaza.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:
One year, in advance \$2.00
Six months " 1.25
Three months " 0.75

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One square, one insertion \$1.00; each additional insertion under one month, 50 cents per square.

	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.
1 Square	\$2.50	\$5.00	\$7.00	\$12.00
2 "	4.50	8.00	12.00	20.00
3 "	7.00	10.00	15.00	28.00
4 "	8.00	12.00	20.00	30.00
5 colm.	9.00	15.00	25.00	35.00
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7 "	25.00	35.00	60.00	100.00

One inch in space constitutes a square. Legal and transient advertising payable strictly in advance. Local notices, 10 cents per line each insertion. Announcing candidates for office, county, \$ 5.00 For District or State offices, 10.00 Obituary notices of over ten lines charged at advertising rates.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Newspaper.

WEST TEXAS FREE PRESS, I. H. JULIAN, Editor, Publisher and Proprietor, office southeast corner Main Plaza, next door to the post office.

Bankers.

MITCHELL, GLOVER & CO., Mitchell's Building

Dry Goods and Groceries.

DONALSON & JOHNSON, North side Main Plaza.

J. V. HUTCHINS & CO., West side Main Plaza.

T. P. DALLEY & BROS., West side of the Main Plaza.

STEIN & GIBSEN, South side of the Main Plaza.

BRIGGS C. H., North side of the Main Plaza.

W. B. FRY, South side Plaza.

P. J. C. SMITH, North Side Plaza.

Groceries.

D. R. COCHRAN & CO., north side of the plaza, adjoining Harper's stable.

CHARLES BOCK, South side Plaza.

Druggists.

RAYNOLDS & DANIEL, north side of the Main Plaza.

O. GRAMM, Travis' Corner.

Physicians.

DRS. WOODS & BLAKEMORE, office in Woods and Daniel's Drug store.

DRS. DENTON & PENDLETON, office College street, nearly opposite Hutchison & Co.'s store.

Dentist.

D. H. J. H. COMBS, office North side of the Main Plaza.

Lawyers.

HUTCHISON & FRANKLIN, in the Court-house.

S. B. MURPHY, office in the Court House.

S. STEELING FISHER, office in the Court House.

O. I. BROWN, office over Mitchell's store.

Land Agent and Notary Public.

I. H. JULIAN, office Face Pass Building, next door to post office.

Hotels.

TRAVIS HOUSE, west side Plaza.

Boarding House.

C. WISIAN, West side of public square.

Millinery Store.

D. HOFFEINZ, south side Plaza.

Wagon and Carriage Maker.

C. H. RAU, rear of Devaney & Co.'s Blacksmith Shop.

Blacksmith.

P. THOMPSON, S. E. cor. Austin & Mountain sts.

Carpeteer & Builder.

G. VOGELSONG, San Antonio street.

Livery and Sale Stables.

S. B. BALKS, San Antonio street.

Cabinet-Makers.

J. WARD, east side of Plaza.

Watchmaker and Jeweler.

W. H. ROBINSON, east side plaza.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

OFFICIAL.

CONGRESSMAN—6TH DISTRICT:
Hon. Gustave Schlicher, of DeWitt Co.

SENATOR—31ST DISTRICT:
Hon. L. J. Storey, of Caldwell Co.

REPRESENTATIVES—64TH DISTRICT:
Hon. J. V. Hutchins, of Hays Co.

Hon. W. M. Rust, of Guadalupe Co.

DISTRICT COURT—15TH DISTRICT:
Hon. L. W. Moore, Presiding Judge, LaGrange.

HAYS—2d Mondays in March and September.

COUNTY OFFICERS:
Sterling Fisher, Judge County Court.

F. J. Manlove, County Attorney.

Ed. J. L. Green, Clerk.

Jas. A. Wren, Sheriff. C. S. Cook, Deputy.

D. P. Hopkins, Com'r Precinct No. 1.

I. M. Breedlove, " " " " " 2.

H. G. Little, " " " " " 3.

L. Smith, " " " " " 4.

H. A. McMeans, County Treasurer.

A. Heaton, Assessor.

Ben. C. Hardin, Surveyor.

D. P. Hopkins, Com'r Precinct No. 1.

D. K. Moore, " " " " " 2.

J. R. Burleson, " " " " " 3.

J. L. Bazemore, " " " " " 4.

Geo. H. Ward, Constable.

TIMES OF HOLDING COUNTY AND PARISH COURTS—
Criminal County Court—1st Monday in each month.

County Court for Civil and Probate business—
1st Monday in February, April, June, August, October and December.

Commissioners' Court—3d Mondays in February, May, August and November.

Justice Court Precinct No. 1—1st Friday in each month, San Marcos.

Precinct No. 2—2d Friday in each month Mt City.

" " " " " 3—3d " Wimberley's Mill.

" " " " " 4—4th " Dripping Springs.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Mayor—A. B. F. Kerr.

Council—W. O. Hutchison, W. B. Fry, L. W. Mitchell, D. P. Hopkins, P. R. Turner.

Marshal—A. B. Dalley.

CHURCHES.

METHODIST.—Preaching at the Methodist Church every Sabbath. Rev. J. S. Gillett, Pastor.

CHRISTIAN.—Preaching at the Christian Church on the second and fourth Sabbaths in each month by Elder J. J. Williamson.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Preaching at the Presbyterian Church on the second and fourth Sabbaths in each month by the Rev. W. L. Kennedy.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.—Services second Sunday in each month at 10 1/2 o'clock, A. M., and 7 p. m., at St. Mark's Church.

BAPTIST.—Preaching at the Christian Church on the third Sunday in each month, by Rev. Mr. Wright.

MAILS.

Austin Stage arrives at 12 o'clock M.; San Antonio Stage arrives at 12 o'clock M. Both daily arrivals. Mails close at 11 A. M.; Gonzales, arrives Tuesdays and Fridays at 5 P. M.; leaves at 8 A. M. next morning.

A. Von Stein, P. M.

AN ADDRESS TO THE SICK.

Do you want to purify the system?
Do you want to get rid of Biliousness?
Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want good digestion?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do,

TAKE
SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Sole proprietors—Simmons' Liver Regulator, Philadelphia.

THE FAVORITE Home Remedy

It is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is PURELY VEGETABLE, contains those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an All-Wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver disease most prevail. It will cure all Disorders caused by DERANGEMENT OF THE LIVER AND BOWELS, REGULATE THE LIVER AND PREVENT CHILLS AND FEVER.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians recommend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

FOR CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, PAIN IN THE SHOULDERS, INZINESS, SOUR STOMACH, BAD TASTE IN THE MOUTH, BILIOUS ATTACKS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, PAIN IN THE REGION OF THE KIDNEYS, DESPONDENCY, GLOOM AND FOREBODING OF EVIL, ALL OF WHICH ARE THE OFFSPRING OF A DISEASED LIVER.

COLIC IN CHILDREN.

For children complaining of colic, headache, or sick stomach, a teaspoonful or more will give relief. Children, as well as adults, eat sometimes too much supper, or eat something which does not digest well, producing sour stomach, heartburn, or restlessness; a good dose of Liver Regulator will give relief. This applies to persons of all ages. It is the cheapest, purest and best Family Medicine in the world!

IT HAS NO EQUAL CAUTION!

Buy no Powders or Prepared SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR unless in our engraved wrapper, with Trade Mark, Stamp and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Price \$1.00 Philadelphia, Pa.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Sept. 15-ly

ON THE OTHER SIDE.

We go our ways in life too much alone;
We hold ourselves too far from all our kind;
Too often we are deaf to sigh or moan,
Too often to the weak and helpless blind;
Too often where distress and want abide,
We turn and pass upon the other side.

JOY COMETH IN THE MORNING.

Oh, deem not they are blest alone
Whose lives a peaceful tenor keep,
For God, who pities man, hath shown
A blessing for the eyes that weep.

The light of smiles shall fill again
The lids that overflow with tears;
And weary hours of woe and pain
Are promises of happier years.

There is a day of sunny rest
For every dark and troubled night,
And grief may bide an evening guest,
But joy shall come with early light.

Nor let the good man's trust depart,
Though life its common gifts deny;
Though with a pierced and broken heart,
And spurned of men, he goes to die.

For God has marked each sorrowing day,
And numbered every secret tear,
And heaven's long age of bliss shall pay
For all his children suffer here.

—[William Cullen Bryant.]

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Feb. 7, 1878.

Slowly the silver bill approaches a final vote in the Senate. It will go back to the House, amended, within a week, and probably be speedily acted on by that body. There is no good reason why it should not go to Mr. Hayes for his action sometime during the next ten days. It ought to be disposed of soon, for until that is done there is a disposition not to go on with other important business.

Every appropriation to be recommended by the appropriation Committee of the House will be less than the sum expended for the same object last year. If the Democratic House will support the Democratic Committee there will be great and needed reductions in the expenses of Government, but I am sorry to say the indications of such support are not many.

One of the early scandals of this reform Administration was the evident purpose to put appointments to office where they would do the most good. Sometimes an effort was made by such distribution to heal a breach in the Radical party, sometimes to spite a Radical Congressman, and sometimes,—very often, in fact—to provide positions for the personal friends of Mr. Hayes. The small motive was always apparent, and I don't know of a single instance in which the Administration, always preaching reform, has given a high office to a person because of his eminent fitness for it. There is no such case. The Federal offices in Baltimore were the subject for months of disgusting dicker among the Maryland politicians, and delegations of them crowded the White House until they became a nuisance and an obstruction to the public business. The places were finally given to the political hacks who, as they themselves claimed, could "electrify the State" with a Republican victory. Apparently this squabble is to be repeated over the Boston Custom House, now managed by Simmons. The two Massachusetts Senators are opposed to it to his re-appointment when his time expires, which will be soon, and there is also a strong party favorable to him. "Delegations" are coming here. Why cannot Mr. Hayes ascertain whether or not Simmons has done his whole duty as Collector, and governing himself by a rule he himself laid down, re-appoint or refuse to re-appoint the man solely on that ground? If reform is meant that is what he ought to do.

The House meant well in its late vote that Ex-Members should not be allowed to come upon its floor until they had certified that they were "not interested in pending legislation," but it accomplished little. Most lobbying is not done on the floor of the House or Senate, but in Committee Rooms on the streets, in hotels, at private houses, or on railroad trains—in short, wherever the Chairman of a Commit-

tee or other influential Congressman can be found or can be induced to go. It is said the most accomplished of lobbyists was in the habit of losing large sums of money in gambling with a former Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee. He did not dare to offer a bribe directly, and he gave the Chairman this way of pocketing the money of the individuals and corporations to be benefitted by legislation. When either party has a large undisputed majority in House or Senate—as the Republicans had from 1861 to 1873—the Committee presents legislation and the two Houses adopt it. The Chairman prepares it for the Committee. Unless there is something proposed which is too clearly extravagant or plainly out of the line of previous legislation, there is hardly any dissent on the part of the lay members. Most likely, if he is disposed to be rebellious, something for the benefit of his constituents or friends is thrust into the obnoxious measure, and his consent secured. This control of the Committees is a necessity, if Congress is to legislate, as it always has done, not only upon subjects of general importance, but upon every conceivable subject of sectional, party and personal interest, for there is no time to consider in open House a thousandth part of the measures proposed. But it gives a tremendous power to the Committee and its Chairman and reduces really scientific lobbying to a comparatively quiet and unostentatious affair. As I said before, the late vote of the House does not touch it, though the guileless gentleman who introduced the resolution and the members who voted it through no doubt believed that an era of legislative purity was at hand.

THE LAKESIDE LIBRARY.

What It Has Accomplished—What It Proposes.

About three years ago the first number of THE LAKESIDE LIBRARY was presented to the reading public. It was a novelty in publishing, and as is generally the case with novelties, its reception was rather cool one. The people had grown accustomed to connecting unqualified worthlessness with cheapness in the matter of books, and could not be expected to at once examine and understand our "new departure."

The trashy, pernicious literary slop served up under the name of "Dime Novels" and "Ten Cent" novels had wholly disgusted the better class of readers with any thing and every thing called cheap literature. But in a little while the merits of THE LAKESIDE LIBRARY cheap editions of the Best Books of the Greatest Authors created a more extensive demand, and it continued to increase and multiply, until it has now assumed proportions far beyond our most sanguine expectations when we modestly put forth the first experimental issue. The influence of the LAKESIDE soon began to make itself felt in various directions.

Readers who had formerly bought the "Dime Novels" and "Ten Cent Novels," only because they must have reading of some kind at a cheap price, and there was nothing else to choose from, now bought THE LAKESIDE instead. For years previously, countless articles had appeared in all the better class of newspapers and magazines protesting against the pernicious and trashy character of the "Dime" and "Ten Cent" Novels, but their publication continued unabated. Scarcely a minister in all the land but set the seal of his condemnation upon them from the pulpit, with equal lack of effect. The cause of failure was very simple. It was not enough merely to point out the harm the trash was doing; it was necessary to furnish a substitute.

This THE LAKESIDE LIBRARY offered. The reading public soon discovered that our ten cent editions were not only of a vastly higher order of literature, but that for ten cents the purchaser actually obtained from four

to six times the amount of reading in THE LAKESIDE LIBRARY that he would have received in the "Dime" and "Ten Cent" Novels.

Therefore the days of "Dime Novels" and "Ten Cent Novels" were numbered. They became as thoroughly dead as Mark Twain's mummy. Their publishers no longer found them literally gold mines of profit. Indeed, it would be a hardy man who should now venture to enter their sanctums and offer a new "Blood-and-Thunder-Indian-Border-Ruffian-Wild-Bill-of-the-Prairie Romance," to them for publication. The stock of useless copies left on their hands are a fortune to the "old paper man," and the quantities of dusty electrotype plates will supply the "melting pot" for a long time to come.

There was another discreditable branch of publishing that soon felt the effect of THE LAKESIDE LIBRARY. We refer to the horde of miserable sensational dreary weekly "Story Papers." Similar in the character of their contents to the "Dime Novels," they built up enormous circulations upon the principle of advertising extensively, and paying little or nothing for their literary (?) contents, which, indeed, would be dear at any price.

How enormously their circulations have fallen off since the publication of THE LAKESIDE LIBRARY is one of those uncomfortable facts their publishers dislike to talk about.

But the shrinkage can be imagined when we remember that, with a single exception, not one of these weekly (weekly?) story papers contains the writing of even one author who possesses the slightest reputation among literary men. Not one of their "Corps of Writers" is ever mentioned in literary society. Not one of the names in their published "Staff of Contributors" could be found in the biographical dictionaries of the day.

In a word, the great mass of their articles are by novices and amateurs in the profession of literature. They are the product of veritable "penny-a-liners."

And when we add to the worthlessness of the contents of these weekly story papers, another fatal element to success—the continuance of the "leading stories" from week to week, and from month to month—we find ample explanation of the rapid and mortal decrease in their patronage.

The whole case may be summed up in a nutshell: Literary refuse, dished up in "to-be-continued" doses, can not compete with Good Books published complete in one issue, at a cheap price.

How Beecher Joined the Church.

Mr. Beecher told, on last Friday night, how he was dragged into the church, and started on the road that ended in Plymouth pulpit. In 1827, he said a spasmodic movement, called a revival, struck Mt. Pleasant, where he was at school, and ran like fire through the students. He thought that he had got religion, but yet it seemed to be more the pastor's notion than his. In four or five weeks he had forgotten all about it, and was having as much fun as ever. He continued: "I then was astounded to get a letter from my father telling me that I was expected to come down and join the church with brother Charles on the next Sunday. Well, if I had been condemned to be hung, I shouldn't have felt worse. I went down there, however, and I had the regulation examination, and was pronounced to be all right. But I remember as I went down the aisle that Sunday how the carpets danced. I was excited to the bottom of my shoe. It was a piteous time. I had not had a word of instruction. I was told that I must make up my choice, and I suppose I did choose something, and I got into the church. It was not my fault."

When a man detects a missing button after getting on a clean shirt, no one in the house is aware of the fact. He takes off the shirt and puts on another, quietly smiling all the while. He never, never speaks of it to a soul.